

Above

Map of Ethiopia: red highlight shows main area in South Gondar where scribes are still working (For detailed map see inner back cover)

Map courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Title Page (opposite)

Qés Yohanis Melese Dubale writing sample page, April 2001

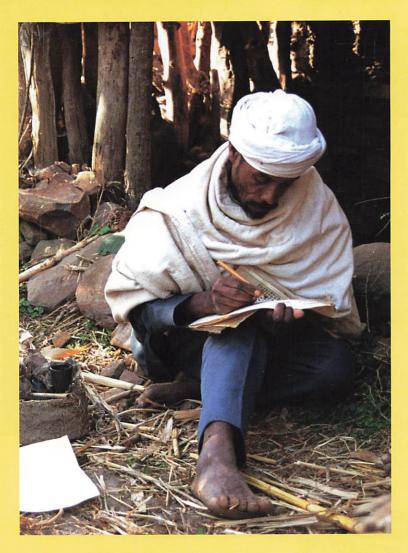
Front Cover

Merigita Fenti Indelew writing sample page, April 2001

Bookmaking in Rural Ethiopia in the Twenty-First Century

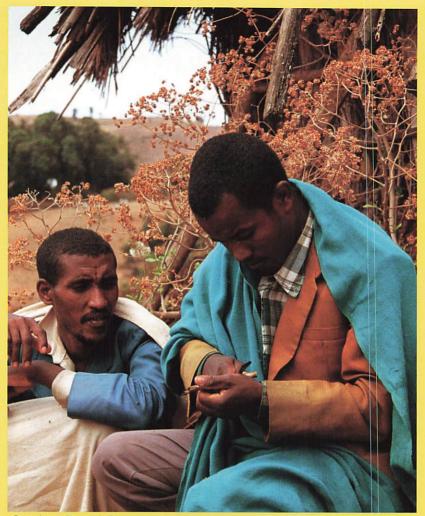
2002

Scribes of South Gondar



John Mellors & Anne Parsons

New Cross Books 2002



Cutting Reed Pen Isheti Zemene Yimam, Zeboye Mikael, April 2001

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Foreword

Despite the fact that the craft of bookmaking in Ethiopia has remained relatively unchanged for centuries there has been comparatively little study of the methods of book production that are in use today. Only two works giving detailed descriptions of the techniques used appear to have been published. In 1958 Assefa Liban wrote an article entitled *Preparation of Parchment Manuscripts* for the Addis Ababa University Ethnological Society Bulletin. In 1981 Sergew Hable Selassie published a pamphlet entitled *Bookmaking in Ethiopia*. Both authors noted that the number of scribes was steadily declining as more books from the church canon became available in printed form.

Today, all of the church books can be obtained in printed form, although one of the largest books, the Sinksar (Synaxarium), was only printed at the very end of the twentieth century. Up until this time writing the Sinksar had formed the bulk of the many scribes' work, and so we felt that the start of the twenty-first century was a good time to review how the craft was surviving.

Sergew Hable Selassie mentioned that a village called Andabét in the Gondar region was famous in oral folklore for the skill of its calligraphers. Attempts to locate Andabét on modern maps failed, but it was found that the *Guida dell'Africa Orientale Italiana* (1938) includes a place named Andabiet located about half way between Debre Tabor and Mota, a little south of the modern town of Iste. We visited the countryside around Iste three times between November 2000 and July 2002. With the help of the local church authorities we interviewed about thirty scribes in this area of South Gondar. Andabét was found to be the name given to a large church administrative district south of Iste, rather than the name of an individual village.

We must thank all of the scribes who so freely shared their knowledge with us and hope that this publication, its companion volume *Ethiopian Bookmaking*, and the associated exhibitions, will help to raise awareness of their work. Thanks are also due to Endalkachew Mamo and Mola Melese and to Qés Yohanis Melese Dubale who allowed our party to stay in their homes.

We also gratefully acknowledge the help of many others who assisted us in a variety of ways: in particular in England, Dr Bent Juel-Jensen, Jen Lindsay, Canon Richard Marsh, and Jim Rendell and the Anglo-Ethiopian Society; in Germany, Sergew Hable Selassie; in Ethiopia, Abba Gerima, Abuna Elsa, Abuna Selama and Ambassador Tebebe from the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Richard and Rita Pankhurst, and the Ethiopian Mapping Authority. Finally, special thanks to our friend Habte Selasie Asemare, a tour organiser from Gondar, who helped to arrange the visits and translated for us on all of our trips to the region.

John Mellors and Anne Parsons London, October 2002

Church Locations

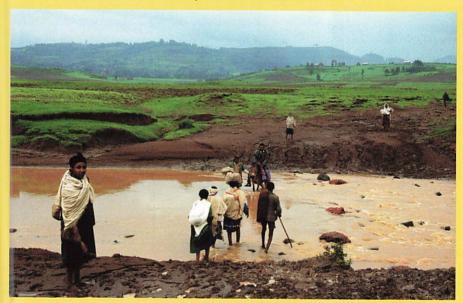
It is possible that small numbers of manuscript books are still being written in many parts of northern Ethiopia, but the countryside around the town of lste, South Gondar, is the only area where they are now produced in any quantity. After consultation with the local church authorities a number of the larger or more accessible sites were identified and visited.

Many scribes are working at Gelawdiwos, a large village about 25 km west of lste. A much smaller number work at Zigora Gebriel, about 5 km south of lste. One of the scribes here, Merigita Hulgizé Nurilign, is the only one known in the area who continues to make red ink from traditional materials.

Further south lies the famous district of Andabét where there are many churches with scribes. A total of five churches, situated about 20 km from lste, were visited in this district: Zeboye Mikael, Debre Kera Maryam, Gimb Giyorgis, Gono Gebriel, and Gota Kidane Mihiret. These churches were all built about 400 to 500 years ago and there has been a scribal tradition associated with them for a very long period.

If the manuscripts require any illustrations they are usually sent to a painter and his assistant who live at Shimagile Giyorgis, about 5 km west of lste. These two artists, however, spend the majority of their time painting large canvases for the insides of churches.

Altogether about thirty scribes were interviewed, although perhaps a total of around one hundred are currently active in South Gondar.



Ford between 1ste and Andabét, July 2002



Top left View towards Debre Kera Maryam, April 2001

Centre View towards Gono Gebriel, April 2001

Bottom View towards Zeboye Mikael, April 2001





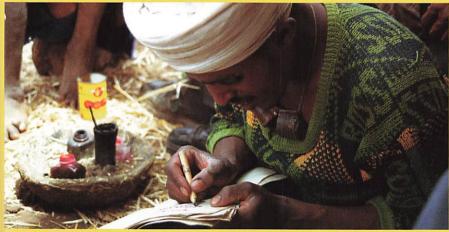
Scribes of South Gondar

The Scribes

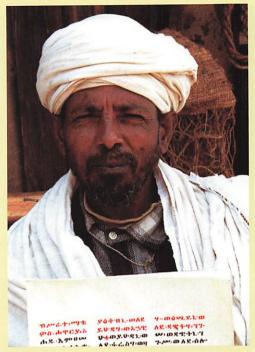
Most scribes are unable to spend all of their time writing as they usually have other duties to perform for the church and often have a small plot of land and animals to tend. Some time is also required to make the parchment, black ink, and pens. A considerable effort is needed to finish a book; for example, the Sinksar, a large book having about 400 pages, will take a typical scribe about eight months to complete.

A scribe can choose to sell his work in a number of ways. A young scribe early in his career may walk long distances to towns such as Aksum or Lalibela when major festivals are taking place in order to sell work or obtain commissions. An established scribe may receive commissions from either a church or a private individual to write a specific book. Now more commonly, however, work is sold to brokers who buy books directly from the scribes and then resell them in the major towns. Brokers do not like to purchase books that can be identified as being the work of a named scribe so, unfortunately, many of the scribes remain anonymous.

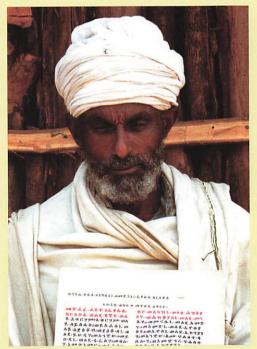
The scribes whose photographs appear on the following pages were asked to write, as a sample piece, an extract from one of the four gospels. Generally, this was written on a single side of parchment and took about two hours to complete. They were asked to sign the pieces with their 'given' name and church. Some also added their 'spiritual' name. Also included in the text are the names of the benefactors, John and Anne (Phinahf). The practise of adding benefactor's names into books is very common and spaces are frequently left in key parts of the text for them to be inserted when the books are finally sold.



Qés Misganew Asaye writing sample page, April 2001





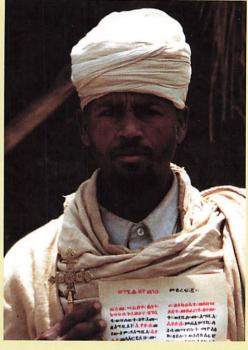


Top left Mulugita Areaya Gebeyehu ሙሉጊታ:አርአያ:ገበየሁ Gelawdiwos, April 2001

Top right Qés Fenti Mihret **セ**ስ:ようセ:ም ሕረተ Gelawdiwos, July 2002

Bottom left Qeñgita Birhan Hilina ቀኝጊታ:ብርሃን:ሕሲና Gelawdiwos, April 2001





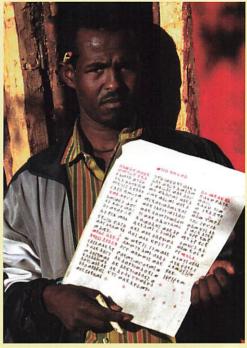
Top left Qés Alemu ljgu ቄስ:ዓለሙ-:እጅጉ Gelawdiwos, July 2002

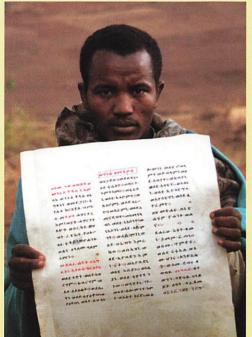
Top right Qés Deseta Altah ቄስ:ደሰታ:አልጣህ Gelawdiwos, July 2002

Bottom right Merigita Fisiha Zelalem መሪጊታ:ፍሥሐ:ዘለዓ ስም Gelawdiwos, July 2002





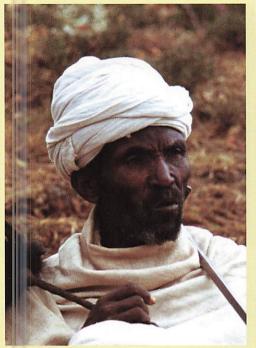




Top left Merigita Hulgizé Nurilign のとした:いるした:トCAネ Zigora Gebriel, April 2001

Top right Geremew Tadese Yigzew ገሬመው:ナムかによって Zeboye Mikael, April 2001

Bottom left Isheti Zemene Yimam ኢሽት:ዘመነ:ይጣም Zeboye Mikael, April 2001



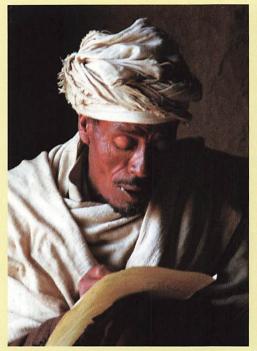


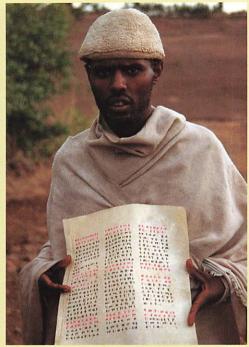
Top left
Merigita Melake Mengistu
Tsegew
Zeboye Mikael, April 2001

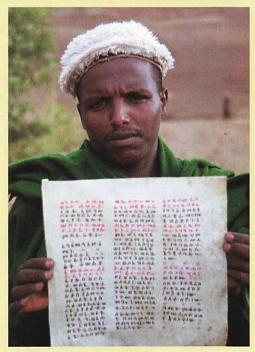
Top right Qés Kasahun Nigatu **せか:**カペル・フェスクセ Zeboye Mikael, April 2001

Bottom right Qés Kiflé Ayele ቴስ:ክፍሌ:አየለ Zeboye Mikael, April 2001





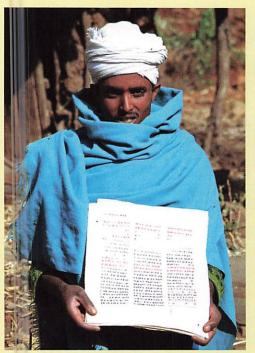




Top left Merigita Fenti Indelew のとしたようセ:ふうとんの Debre Kera Maryam, April 2001

Top right Qés Gétu Biruh ቄስ:ጌጡ:ብሩህ:የሀጎሩ Debre Kera Maryam, April 2001

Bottom left
Deacon Bantaye Haile ዲዓቆን:ባንቴ:ኃይሴ Debre Kera Maryam, April 2001

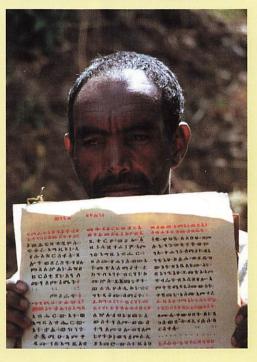


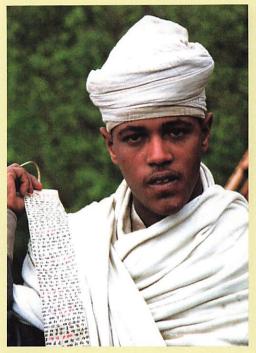


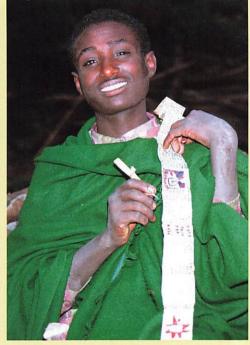
Top left Qés Misganew Asaye ቄስ:ምስጋነው-:አሳየ Gimb Giyorgis, April 2001

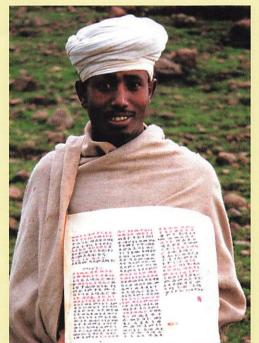
Top right Qés Anlay Mihratu ቄስ:አንስይ:ምሕራቱ Gimb Giyorgis, April 2001

Bottom right Debtera Bezabih Mitku ደብተራ:በዛብህ:ምትኩ Gimb Giyorgis, April 2001





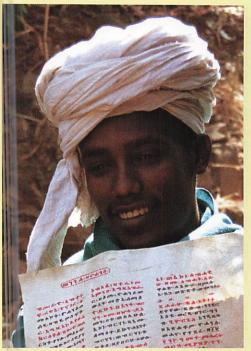


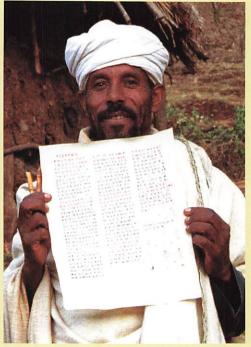


Top left
Student
Gimb Giyorgis, July 2002

Top right
Student Melkamu Ewenatu
Gimb Giyorgis, July 2002

Bottom left Deacon Biré Bizualem ルン・ハドータ カም Gimb Giyorgis, July 2002



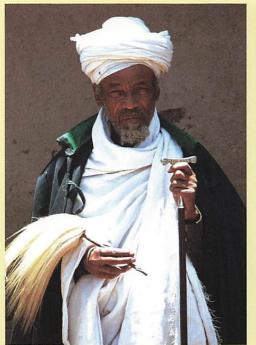


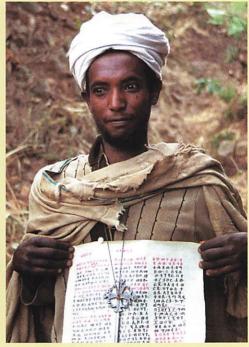
Top left Qés Gitanet Yiteyew **ቄስ:ጊትነት:ይተየው** Gimb Giyorgis, April 2001

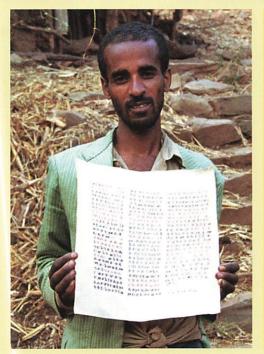
Top right Qés Yohanis Melese Dubale ቄስ:ዮሐንስ:መስሰ:ዱባለ Gono Gebriel, April 2001

Bottom right Merigita Amaré Gétu のとした: これの Gono Gebriel, April 2001









Top left

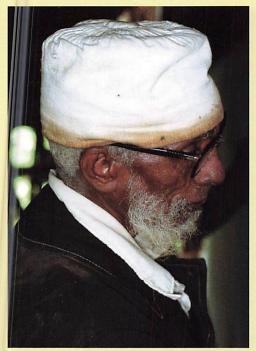
Melake Yibabé Abeje Laqew መልኣከ:ይባቤ:አበጀ:ሳቀው-Gota Kidane Mihiret, April 2001

Top right

Qés Tisfa Hiywet Yigzew ቄስ:ቲስፋ:ሕይወት:ይግዘው-Gota Kidane Mihiret, April 2001

Bottom left

Qés Mola Azeza **ቄስ:ምሳ:አዝዘ** Gota Kidane Mihiret, April 2001





Top left
Melake Genet Yowhale
Laqew
Shimagile Giyorgis, July 2002

Top right

Merigita Alebele Degu

Shimagile Giyorgis, July 2002

Inner Back Cover (opposite)
Map showing area where
working scribes can be found
Based on EMA Sheet NC 37-2

Back Cover Top
Scribes from Debre Kera
Maryam and Zeboye Mikael
holding sample pages
April 2001

Back Cover Bottom

Merigita Yimam Metam,
retired scribe, being
interviewed
Zeboye Mikael, April 2001

